CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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DPRK GOV'T PUBLISHES MEMORANDUM ON UNIFICATION OF KOREA

On March 6, prior to the resumption of the latter-half session of the 15th United Nations General Assembly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a memorandum on the peaceful unification of Korea, according to Radio Pyongyang. The main points of the memorandum are as follows:

Memorandum of The Government of The Democratic People's Republic of Korea on The Peaceful Unification of Korea (Excerpts)

On Nov. 11, 1960, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a memorandum on the peaceful unification of Korea in connection with the Korean question unlawfully placed on the agenda of the 15th United Nations General Assembly as in previous years. Several months have elapsed since then. During this period, a great change has been brought about in the developments of the Korean situation. Especially, the struggle of both South and North Korean people for the independent solution by Korean people themselves of the unification question has been rising with unprecedented speed since the new unification plan of the Government of the DPRK, already pointed out in the above-mentioned Nov. 11 memorandum, was elaborated at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

Developments of the situation clearly show that the U. S., occupying South Korea, has hampered peaceful unification of Korea and plunged South Korea into a state of hopeless political and economic catastrophe by colonizing South Korea and turning it into a military base.

In connection with this, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it necessary to explain again to the whole world a new change of the situation brought about in Korea during recent months on the occasion of the resumption of the latter-half session of the 15th United Nations General Assembly.

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The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently asserted that the question of peaceful unification of Korea can be solved by Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, only through free South-North general elections by realizing South-North contacts and negotiations.

On this principle is based the new unification program, which was clarified by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialist rule and was further elaborated at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly last November.

As is well known, the new program proposed either enforcement of a confederative system of South and North Korea or realization of South-North economic and cultural interchange and cooperation through organization of a South-North economic commission, as transitional measures to solve pending national questions under the condition that the South Korean authorities are not yet ready to accept the holding of free South-North general elections.

This new program for unification aroused strong reaction both at home and abroad.

Supporting whole-heartedly the proposals of the Government of the DPRK, movements for South-North negotiation and economic and cultural interchange are mounting both in strength and scale among the South Korean people with a view to realizing unification through independent efforts, not through dependence on foreign powers. The situation has changed so radically as to force the South Korean ruling groups and some government leaders to admit, under strong pressure of daily growing popular movements, the necessity of South-North economic and cultural interchange. On Nov. 21 of last year, the question of South-North economic and cultural interchange was finally discussed at the Budget and Accounts Committee of the South Korean National Assembly.

Especially, South-North economic and cultural interchange and negotiation have been unanimously insisted upon by South Korean progressive political parties and various circles as steps toward promoting peaceful and independent unification of the fatherland without any foreign interference.

On Dec. 27 of last year, the Central Council For Independent National Unification was organized in Seoul. Representatives of various South Korean political parties and social bodies and democratic individuals, desiring independent and peaceful unification of South and North Korea, participated. At the formal inauguration conference held on Feb. 15, the Central Council adopted a five-point resolution demanding, among others, opening of South-North exchange of letters by establishing a post office in the demilitarized zone.

On the other hand, the National Front for Unification of the Fatherland was also organized on Jan. 9 in Seoul, to achieve the cause of the unification of the fatherland from a "nonpartisan" standpoint, free from "domestic and foreign political forces," and on the basis of the "principle of self-determination." of nations Later, anticipating the accomplishment of peaceful unification, the National Front made concrete proposals such as establishment of a "permanent organ" in a suitable place in the demilitarized zone for the purpose of realizing, first of all, South-North economic and cultural interchange, postal exchange and exchange of inspection missions, and organization of a "National Committee For Promoting Unification of the Fatherland," through discussion by representatives from both South and North Korea.

Meanwhile, South Korean youth and students have been widely waging struggles for unification through discussions and demonstrations by organizing the National Students' Committee for Promoting Unification of the Fatherland, the League for National Unification and so forth.

It is not fortuitous that such powerful movements for unification are spreading widely in South Korea. The Korean people forms a single nation: for many centuries in their history, they have lived together in the common culture and customs, using the same language. This single nation has been artificially separated into South and North for these 16 years. As a result, parents, brothers and relatives are unable to exchange letters and could hardly recognize each other's faces after such a long separation.

South-North economic and cultural interchange, free travels, exchange of letters and independent unification of the country, and an early end to the tragedy of national separation—these have become the unanimous and urgent desire of all the Korean people today.

Nevertheless, Korea has been split into South and North for as long as 16 years. This situation is caused by the U. S. imperialist policy of colonizing and subordinating South Korea.

After exposing in detail foul maneuvers by the U. S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique who are suppressing by the use of arms the struggle of the South Korean people for peaceful unification, the Memorandum continued:

Denouncing the Chang Myun clique's policy of opposing South-North interchange, even Ryu Un Hong, a member of the National Defence Committee of South Korea's House of Councilors, insisted that he would make a proposal to hold, in Seoul, a conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in both South and North Korea in the near future.

A series of these facts clearly demonstrate the shamelessness and preposterousness of the annual report of "the U. N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," in which the Commission started that unification of Korea was still a long way off, and indicated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was responsible for the delay in unification.

2

That the U.S. imperialists are the main plotters against peaceful unification of Korea and are making desperate efforts to perpetuate the division of the country—this is perceived with increased clarity in the light of the fact that their policy of plundering South Korea has become more and more undisguised and that this policy has caused a rapid rise of anti-American sentiment among South Korean people.

In order to push more vigorously the policy of invading and plundering South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have recently lowered the huan-dollar exchange rate to 1,300 huan to the dollar and imposed the "ROK-U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement" on South Korea.

Repeated reductions in the huan-dollar exchange rate have dealt a crushing blow to the economy of South Korea and to South Korean people in all walks of life. Under the "'ROK'-U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement," the U. S. imperialists are in a position to exercise openly and fully the right of control and supervision over discussions of the South Korean national budgets and other political, economic and military affairs of South Korea.

In a word, this agreement reaffirms and strengthens the domination of South Korea by the U. S. imperialists, who have so far acted as Governor-General of South Korea.

This is the reason why, on Feb. 13, even South Korea's Assemblymen came out with a statement that the agreement was remniscent of the Korea-Japan "Protection" Treaty concluded in 1905 prior to Korea's annexation by Japan and condemned it as the most humiliating of all the similar agreements the United States had concluded with foreign countries. Actually, this agreement does not deserve the name of "agreement," but is no more than a directive given by a master to his servant.

The rampancy of arbitrary and outrageous acts of plunder perpetrated by the U. S. imperialists have inflamed the anger of South Korean people, with the result that angry voices are heard far and wide in South Korea, demanding, "Yankees, get out of Korea!"

The Joint Struggle Committee Against the "'ROK'-U. S. Economic Agreement" of Feb. 8, consisting of representatives of 17 political parties and social organizations, was formed recently and is now developing struggles against the agreement. Further, university students and various sections of the people are strongly demanding immediate abrogation of this aggressive document.

On Feb. 16, various parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic held a joint meeting and issued a statement condemning this aggressive "agreement" and expressing support for the struggle of the South Korean people. As reported by a Reuters dispatch, demonstrations against the "'ROK'-U. S. Economic and Technical Agreement" are being held almost daily in South Korea. Furthermore, the press are unanimous in their condemnation of this agreement.

Alarmed at this rapid upsurge of anti-American sentiment in South Korea, the United States instructed Chang Myun to get it approved by the South Korean "National Assembly" by the end of February. On Feb. 28, the Chang Myun regime forcefully rammed the agreement through the National Assembly, in an extremely tense atmosphere created by taking coersive measures such as "riot-quelling drills" to intimidate the people and by alerting all the armed forces and the police throughout South Korea.

But the people of South Korea, refusing to recognize this traitorous agreement, are developing obstinate struggles against it. On Feb. 28, more than 30,000 students held a rally and staged a demonstration in Taegu to express opposition to this traitorous agreement, while on March 1, Seoul students held a street demonstration, calling out, "Yankees, get out of South Korea!"

"Progressive Party" in South Korea

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attacked the Chang Myun regime for ratifying the agreement, which clearly circumscribes the sovereignty of the country. They said that the so-called "understanding" between the Chang Myun and U. S. Government was an ill-disguised attempt to dupe the people by calling black white. They pointed out that such an "understanding" was binding on neither of the contracting parties.

Such a development of the South Korean situation clearly demonstrates the fact that though the "U. N. Korean Unification and Rehabilitation Commission" describes the U. S. as a help to the South Korean people, the United States is a bandit and aggressor masquerading as a good man, not a help to the South Korean people at all. The anti-American struggle of the people in South Korea is only part of the pent-up anger and hatred for the U. S. imperialist aggressors.

3

The "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" commits another fraudulent act in its annual report: In an atempt to cover up criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. aggressive circles, the report tries to create the impression that the Chang Myun regime was formed as a result of "a free and fair election" after the downfall of the Syngman Rhee regime, that everything is all right in South Korea and that the South Korean economy has entered a "stage of development and growth."

But, actually the recent economic crisis of South Korea is in a hopeless state. The South Korean people is rising in a struggle for freedom, liberation, new politics and new living. The Rhee regime was overthrown, but none of their urgent demands was realized. This is because the Chang Myun regime is no more than a continuation of the Rhee regime: Only the name is different.

Today, the industrial production of South Korea is half of that before liberation from Japanese imperialism, and the self-sufficiency rate of main raw materials as against the demand is in the neighborhood of only 20 per cent. As a result, "90 per cent of metal mines" throughout South Korea are suspending operation and "almost all medium and small enterprises are on the verge of financial collapse." "Eighty per cent of the factories and 90 per cent of the mines in Kyongki Province," industrial center of South Korea, "are idle today." This is the situation. Further, farming villages have been hit by an unprecedentedly serious famine. South Korean President, Yun Bo Sun, admitted in the South Korean National Assembly on Jan. 12 of this year:

"Today, South Korea faces an extremely difficult situation. Any individual or any policical party is unequal to the task of delivering the nation from this difficult situation. All the people are aware of this facts. ....."

On Feb. 4, he told the press that the people were shivering with cold and hunger. "The present Administration, just under the Liberal Party in the past, does not give sufficient attention to the agrarian economy so that the conditions in agrarian communities are extremely miserable, with the number of farming households and farm children without food increasing rapidly," the president added.

If U.S. "aid" did any good to the South Korean people, they would not be miserable as they are today. South Korean people in all walks of life are beginning to realize through their experience that U.S. "aid" policy is nothing but a colonialist policy of spoliation. The South Korean people are strengthening their struggle for living, freedom and democracy, no longer able to tolerate the situation in which their rightless status and living conditions are aggravating in spite of the change of governments and of various empty promises by the Chang Myun government.

Workers are calling strikes and holding demonstrations in many parts of South Korea, raising the slogans: "Let's fight hunger by calling strikes!" "For Higher wages!" According to a directive issued by the Federation of Teachers Association, about 60,000 teachers demonstrated in almost all major cities of South Korea, demanding an immediate raise in their wages. The railway service throughout South Korea was paralyzed as the trade union of railway workers called a strike, demanding a two-fold increase in their wages. Further, struggles, against starvation wages and national insult are developing extensively among workers employed at U.S. army bases, installations and other U.S. organs in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique in South Korea are completely isolated from the people and are confronted by a serious crisis. This situation will be clearly observed in the results of various local elections held in South Korea. According to the Opposition Minjong Club and the New Popular Party, in Seoul only 38 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

Under these circumstances, the South Korean people are pinning more and more hopes on the splendid resutlts achieved by the people in the northern half of the Republic in the construction of the national economy, and are seeking a way out of the threatening catastrophe and their sufferings in peaceful unification of the fatherland, economic and cultural interchange and negotiation between South and North.

On Nov. 25, 1960, Prof. U Byung Ju of Seoul University, said in a radio forum, "We thought that things would change for the better, if only the Syngman Rhee regime was replaced. But today when the Democratic Party is in power, our living is still getting worse. When things have come to this pass, it is natural that the general public should think that in order to survive, there is no alternative but to achieve unification."

A UPI dispatch, datelined Washington Dec. 22, 1960, was compelled to admit that the people of South Korea, completely disillusioned, were desiring more and more strongly to solve their problems through unification of Korea.

On March 1, over 30,000 citizens held a large mass rally in Taegu, raising the slogans: "Let's achieve national unification, opposing intervention by a foreign power," and "In unification can the jobless find a way out!" After the rally, they held street demonstations, calling out, "Unification is the only way to survival!"

This is the sentiment of the Korean people who strongly desire unification of the divided land and people. This is the real picture of Korea.

4

It is indisputably clear that the United States imperialists are the root cause of all the evils the South Korean people are suffering, that is, the delay in the unification of Korea, their miserable life and rightless status. The United States is illegally using the flag of the United Nations in order to cover up its criminal moves designed to delay the unification of Korea. It is still speaking about "an election under U.N. supervision." "An election under U.N. supervision" is no more than a farce aimed at creating a colonial puppet government, at the bayonet point of the U.S. aggressors, by resorting to violent repression and trickery. It is no more than a means of consolidating the division of Korea.

The Chang Myun government, echoing the United States, is taking the same stand on this question as the United States. Pointing out that such an assertion is simply absurd, a UPI dispatch, datelined Seoul, Dec. 2, of last year, said that this assertion was more unrealistic than that of the Syngman Rhee regime. A number of South Korean Assemblymen are expressing opposition to the Chang Myun clique's insistence on "a general election under U.N. supervision, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Korea" as tantamount to the stand that Korea should not be unified.

In the light of the original purpose of the U.N. Charter, the United Nations has no right to debate the Korean question, which constitutes one of the questions consequent upon the termination of World War II. Nor is there any ground that the United Nations should deal with this question. The introduction of the Korean question into the United Nations itself is illegal.

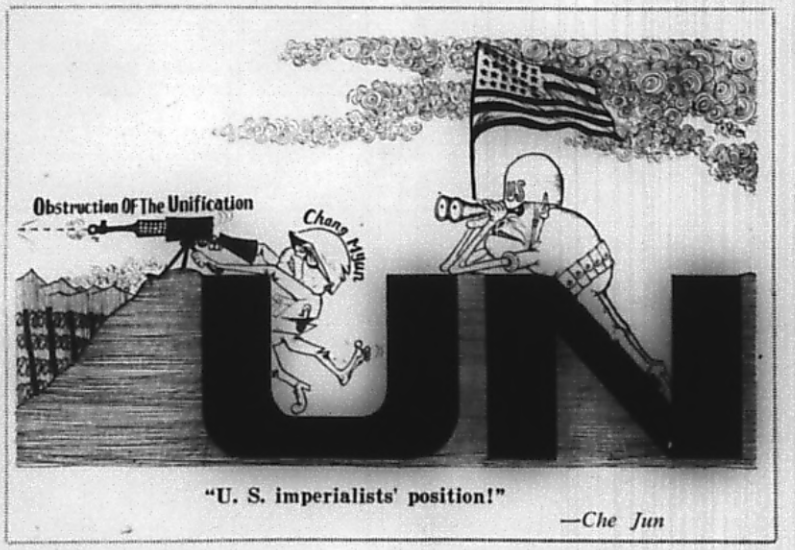
All the U.N. resolutions (on the Korean Question) are groundless, inasmuch as they are cooked up by the United States to suit its tastes and were automatically passed through the United Nations against the vital interest of the Korean people and without the participation of a representative of the Government of the DPRK, which is directly concerned with the Korean question. Particularly, the United Nations has no moral authority to deal with the question of unifying Korea, if we consider the fact that it had its flag usurped and abused by the U.S. aggressors in the Korean War and that it was a direct participant in the hostilities.

The Korean people will never tolerate and will resolutely oppose the U.S. policy of aggression, which is being pushed in the name of the United Nations. The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is essential for the final solution of the Korean question, for the peaceful unification of Korea. Korea belongs to the Korean people.

Unification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves in a democratic way through a general election in both South and North Korea. If the South Korean authorities are not yet ready to accept this proposal, we propose, as a transitional measure, to adopt aconfederative system of South and North Korea or to set up a South-North Economic Commission whose purpose will be to realize economic and cultural interchange and to promote cooperation between South and North. What is important, is for the representatives of South and North Korea to gather in the same conference hall as early as possible and immediately to start negotiations on these questions.

The Korean people are able and wise enough to determine independently their own destiny. The question of unifying Korea is, after all, an internal affair of the Korean people, a question concerning the selection of a state form and a social system they desire and the determination of their own destiny. Neither the United Nations nor any other organs or countries can and should be permitted to interfere in this affair. The United Nations should discontinue debate on the Korean question, as any further discussion of this question would further harm the prestige of the world organization. What is required of the United Nations to do, is to take measures for the immediate removal of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea in the name of the U.N. from South Korea and immediately to dissolve the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", which is being used by the United States as a tool for carrying out its policy of aggression.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that all these just assertions for the solution of the question of unifying Korea will be supported wholeheartedly by the peace-loving governments and peoples of the world.



"U. S. imperialists' position!"

—Che Jun

Repatriated Lathe Worker Enjoys Happy Life

An announcement put up on the notice board at the young men's turnery of the Bongung Chemical Factory is praising Kim Yong Sik's labor achievements. He ranked first in the production competition sponsored by the factory. Kim returned to the DPRK from Kobe aboard a repatriation ship last year and is now working at this turnery as a lathe worker.

He said, "I would still be suffering from poverty and hunger and undergoing national insults in a foreign country, if I had not returned to our fatherland. Our socialist fatherland has given me youthful joy of labor."

When he was working at an iron factory in Japan, he had to endure hard work. After returning home, he made up his mind to repay warm consideration accorded by the fatherland by working hard for Socialist construction.

Presently, he became accustomed to his work. His factory planned to make table lathes at the end of last year, and he did his best to make them with the help of the chief of the repair workshop. As a result, within a month he learned to make an excellent table lathe. He was promoted to a sixth grade worker.

Now, the happy worker is studying techniques after work at the factory's technical class. As a young man, he is often seen enjoying singing and dancing at the factory's club.

Nat'l Unification Council Formally Inaugurated

The "Central Council For Independent National Unification" was formally started at its inaugural meeting on Feb. 25 in Seoul, according to a report from Seoul.

The Central Council is aimed at promoting independent and peaceful unification of Korea. It is composed of representatives from 36 political parties and social organizations, as well as of democratic individuals in South Korea. Attending the inaugural meeting were some 1,000 representatives from various districts of South Korea.

The meeting adopted a "Declaration For Unification" and approved a program, which had been approved by the preparatory committee. The meeting also adopted a resolution calling for South-North contact and interchange.

The resolution stressed that the South Korean people should fully display their energies in order to liberate themselves from foreign domination, on the basis of the right of nations to self-determination. It called for non-dependence on foreign powers.

The resolution demanded that the South Korean authorities and the "National Assembly" realize "exchange of letters between South and North by setting up a post-office in the demilitarized zone" and promote "South-North economic interchange," while strengthening South-North contact through a "national harmony" center to be set up in the same zone.

Further, it demanded the South Korean authorities and the "National Assembly" exchange inspection missions of journalists and individuals between South and North to discuss realities in South and North. The resolution also proposed to dispatch teams composed of South and North Korean athletes to international athletic meetings.

The resolution concluded by declaring that the Council is determined to smash any obstacles standing in the way of the unification of the country. The inaugural meeting adopted the constitution of the Council.

Applicants for Repatriation Increase in Number

Applicants for repatriation to the DPRK are daily increasing in number among Korean citizens in Japan. The number has been on the increase even during suspension of the two repatriation ships owing to the current influenza epidemic still prevalent throughout Japan. The repatriation has been suspended for the last 50 odd days. The applicants are eagerly waiting for early resumption of the repatriation.

Last month alone some 400 households, comprising 2,000 family members, applied for repatriation in Osaka. They were mostly small enterprisers.

Meanwhile, some 1,000 Koreans in Adachi-ku, Tokyo, also applied for repatriation last month. Thus, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan will be continuously and successfully carried out hereafter as it was done in the past.

Human Life Valued Most in DPRK

Burnt Boy Saved by Doctors, Students, Nurses

A boy named Bang U Su who was burnt all over the upper half of his body was saved by medical workers at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and students of Hamheung Medical College, Korean Central News Agency reported from Hamheung on Feb. 25.

The story runs as follows:

Human life is a precious thing. But men are not always respected as human beings. People know well that there are many instances to show this, such as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." Many Shylocks prey ruthlessly on others in capitalist countries where "human beings are wolves to each other."

Human dignity and the value of human life are truly respected only in socialist society where exploitation of man by man is eliminated. All the people are on "revolutionary terms" with each other in our socialist society, which is producing a new type of men with communist morals: they love human beings deeply, value human life more than anything else, are ready to share sufferings, help each other, serve the people and willingly sacrifice their lives for happiness of others.

What a new type of man should be, is shown by the story about the unselfish efforts made by medical workers at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and 38 students in Hamheung Medical College to save a boy's life.

This story begins at the end of last year. A eight-year-old boy, burnt all over the upper half of his body, was taken to the hospital. Medically speaking, there was no possibility of saving the boy, who was burnt so seriously that his heart was affected. Dr. Kang Ha Jong, chief of the surgical department, wondered whether he could save the boy.

He said to himself, "I have got to save him. I must make every possible effort to save him! I will not be qualified to be called a doctor or a member of the Flying Horse Group, if I am to save hopeful cases only." He gained courage.

This was what all the other surgeons felt. He transfused several thousand grams of blood to the boy and took every other measures for two months and a half to prolong his life. Sometimes he passed a night without sleep at the boy's side. But the boy did not recover easily: Grafting of the skin was still to be done.

"Grafting of the same kind of skin...But the burnt part is too large for grafting. I'll not spare my skin. But, drafting of the skin from scores of persons or some hundred would be necessary to completely restoring the boy's skin." So thinking, he hesitated to start grafting.

The boy was in a critical condition and the doctor was in a dilemma, when 38 students in Hamheung Medical College came to the hospital as internees. They were students who had been educated by our party in the humanitarian spirit of Communism.

They all offered to give their skin to the boy so that he would grow into one of the masters of the glorious society. Deeply moved by their offer, the surgeons and nurses persuaded the students to withdraw their offer, saying that they would offer their skin as it was their duty to do so.

Jan. 30 came: It was the day when the drafting was to be operated. Students, doctors and nurses vied with each other to be the first to mount on the operating table. The operation room was thrown into confusion.

"We students can offer enough skin for the boy. Comrades Surgeons! You had better go out of here to examine patients. You are on duty."

"Let us offer our skin. We should not disturb the study of the students here."

"There should be no scar on the bodies of the young students. Use my old skin."

They took off their clothes to be the first offerer.

Dr. Kang was quite at a loss for a while as to what to do. He made up his mind and said sternly, "Students will enter the operating room in order under the direction of the chief. I will tell surgeons what to do." All the persons went out and formed a line.

At last, the operation began. After taking off the skin from some persons, the doctor tried to cut his skin off his stomach. He had already taken off the skin from the inside of his thigh. Students took off a scalpel from the doctor and began grafting their skin.

Doctors, nurses, cooks, boilermen and even patients, numbering about 140, thronged in front of the operating room to offer their skin. The hospital authorities barely managed to decline their offers. A hospitalized worker named Kim Tae Hak stayed in front of the room for as long as two hours, insisting that his skin should be used for grafting. Finally, he succeeded in getting his skin grafted on the boy.

That day, 38 persons had their skin removed and grafted on the burnt boy. But the number of pieces of the skin grafted was 47. Perhaps, some of the students removed their skin from more than one part of their bodies. Who did this,

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General Association Hails Formation of Nat'l Unification Council

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan issued on March 8 a statement welcoming the formation in Seoul of the Central Council for Independent National Unification.

The full-text of the statement follows:

The "Central Council For Independent National Unification" was formed in Seoul on Feb. 25, organizing the general will of the South Korean people desiring peaceful unification of our fatherland.

The General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan, which has been consistently fighting for peaceful unification of our fatherland, wholeheartedly welcomes and supports the formation of the "Central Council For Independent National Unification."

The Korean people have lived together in peace and harmony in the same territory from time immemorial, as a single nation.

The Korean people have handed down to this day their patriotic traditions from their ancestors. They have developed a glorious national culture and fought together heroically to defend their fatherland against foreign invader throughout its long history. And why is it that the Korean people are divided and that our compatriots in South Korea are forced to lead "the most difficult life in our 4,000 year history?"

This is because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S., and because of despotic rule by the Syngman Rhee clique—the mortal enemy of the Korean people—, and of the policy of subservience to the U.S., followed by the Chang Myun regime, which supplanted Rhee's tyrannical government.

As is clearly shown in the recently concluded "'ROK'-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement," the Chang Myun regime is pursuing the policy of strengthening its subordination to the U.S.. Furthermore, it is intending to induct Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea by positively promoting "normalization talks" with Japan.

Chang Myun clique are trampling on the people's pressing desire for unification of the fatherland, the most important task of the nation, arguing that unification should be achieved through "a general election under U.N.supervision" and that "economic construction should precede unification."

The miserable condition of South Korea caused by 16 years' occupation by the U.S. imperialists clearly demonstrates that neither economic and political independence nor unification of the fatherland is possible without independence from foreign powers.

Korea should be peacefully unified by the Korean people themselves without any interference by foreign powers. The Korean people are able to stand on their own feet, and have material resources for that purpose. If the rich industrial resources in the North and the fertile agricultural resources in the South are organically combined and if the 30 million Korean people unite their strength, the Korean people will be as rich as any other peoples in the world. Especially, the ruined national industries and the miserable life of the people in South Korea, caused by U.S. aggressive policy, can be saved only by the powerful heavy industry in North Korea.

This is the reason why it is essential for us to accomplish as soon as possible mutual contact and interchange in response to the national desire for unification of the fatherland on the basis of "national harmony," and why we should not waste our time in futile arguments, by attaching undue importance to opposing ideologies. The Korean people should not take the attitude of expressing distrust or of giving up unification as impossible before seeing each other and exchanging views.

We are deeply interested in the proposal made by the "Central Council For Independent National Unification" to organize a body tentatively called the "Temporary Supreme Committee For National Unification and Foundation." We heartily support a series of proposals made by the Council and will make efforts for their realization: Proposals for South-North contact and interchange of letters," "economic interchange," "organization of a national concord organ" and "contact between persons" of various sections including journalists.

Conditions are ripe for peaceful unification of the fatherland. Those who are blind to this situation because of their personal lust for power, will surely be overthrown by the Korean people just as the Syngman Rhee clique was.

The Korean people are sure to accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland through their own independent efforts, no matter how frantically and desperately the U.S. and its flankeys may try to prevent it.

The Korean citizens in Japan desire strongly peaceful unification of the fatherland, as they are suffering from poverty and national insults owing to the division of their fatherland.

On behalf of the Korean citizens in Japan, the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan welcomes the formation of the Central Council for Independent National Unification, which is dedicated to the cause of independent and peaceful unification of our country. We are newly determined to promote our national unity with compatriots standing a neutral stand and also with those supporting the "Korean Residents' Union" (a pro-ROK organization) in Japan, and to march forward together with our compatriots in the fatherland.

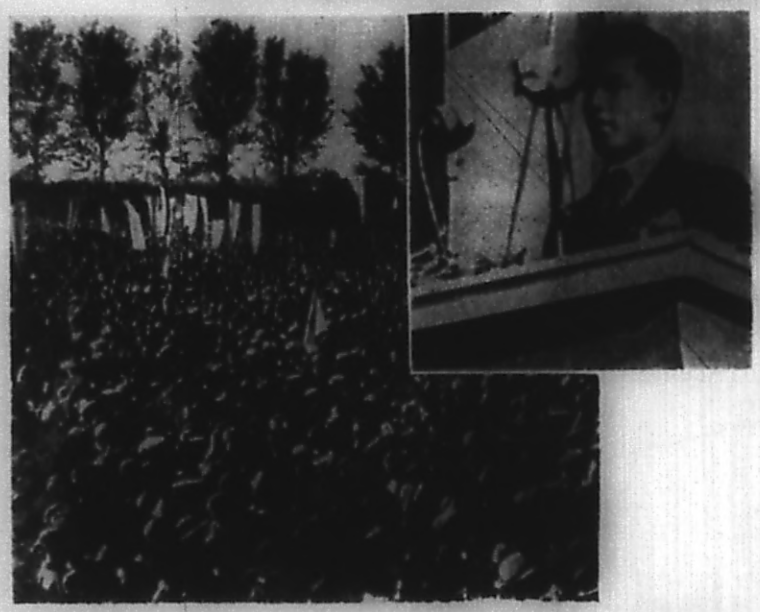
We will struggle more courageously to accomplish the great task of peacefully unifying our fatherland.

March 8, 1961

Central Standing Committee of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan

PATRIOTIC WORK OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

We work to rally all the Korean compatriots in Japan around the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen and consolidate their cooperation and solidarity with the compatriots in both the southern and northern parts of the fatherland. (The 1st item of the program of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan)



General Kim Il Sung makes a speech at the mass meeting welcoming his triumphal return to the fatherland in Pyongyang on Oct. 14 in 1945.

With the strengthening of the U. S. policy of colonization and plunder, the crisis of the South Korean economy deepens and the people's living is daily getting worse. In these circumstances, immensely encouraged by the brilliant socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic, the South Korean people are finding their way out in the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, continuously carrying out the work of repatriation to their prosperous fatherland since the realization of repatriation in Dec. 1959, the Korean citizens in Japan are struggling for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and for their democratic national rights. In leading the struggle of Korean citizens in Japan, the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan is strictly following the peaceful foreign policy of the Government of the DPRK of peaceful coexistence among nations. This is why the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan is widely supported by the peoples of the world including the Japanese people. Thus, the patriotic work of the Korean citizens in Japan is part of the struggle of all the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

We shall carry an article on the "Patriotic Work of Korean Citizens in Japan" serially in our paper from this issue on.

—Editor.

Introduction

On Aug. 15, 1945, the Korean people were liberated from some forty years' colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans in Japan threw off the yoke of slavery.

"Let's return home to rebuild our fatherland without spending a single day in vain!" Such was the desire common to all the Koreans residing here in Japan at that time. However, this earnest desire did not materialize owing to all sorts of interferences and obstructions by the Syngman Rhee clique and Japanese reactionaries backed up by the U.S. imperialists. The Rhee puppet regime and the Japanese Government did everything in their power to prevent the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the DPRK which was on a way to rapid development.

So, the majority of some 600,000 Koreans in Japan, who gathered at port cities to return home, were forced to remain here in Japan against their will. There was no alternative for Koreans in Japan but to lead their lives here again, suffering even severer persecution and national discrimination than they had done under Japanese imperialist rule.

Koreans in Japan, without exception, are profoundly grateful to the Government of the DPRK for the constant consideration that it has given them since its foundation on Sep. 9 of 1948. On June 25, 1950, the Korean war was started by the Syngman Rhee's puppet army at the instigation of the U. S. imperialists. The Government of the DPRK continued to extend warm help even during the difficult days of the war.

The repatriation of Koreans in Japan, which was realized in the midst of the rapid economic construction following the post-war restoration of the national economy and the preschedule fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, came as a "second liberation" to the Koreans in Japan.

The repatriation to the DPRK was realized thanks to utmost care by the Government of the DPRK for the Koreans in Japan and to the unstinted support of all peace-loving and humanitarian people of the world, rejecting all kinds of reactionary forces.

And it is about 16 months since the start of repatriation. During this period, thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the DPRK and with support from the various sections of the Japanese people, some 55,000 Koreans returned home aboard the two repatriation ships. All the repatriates were welcomed into the bosom of the fatherland and are now leading a happy life there without any worries. Moreover, the number of Koreans desiring repatriation is growing with every passing day.

It is worthy of note that over 98 per cent of the Koreans in Japan who want to return to the northern part of the DPRK, come from South Korea. This situation may be explained by the following factors:

1. The decisive superiority of the socialist system established in the northern part of the Republic.

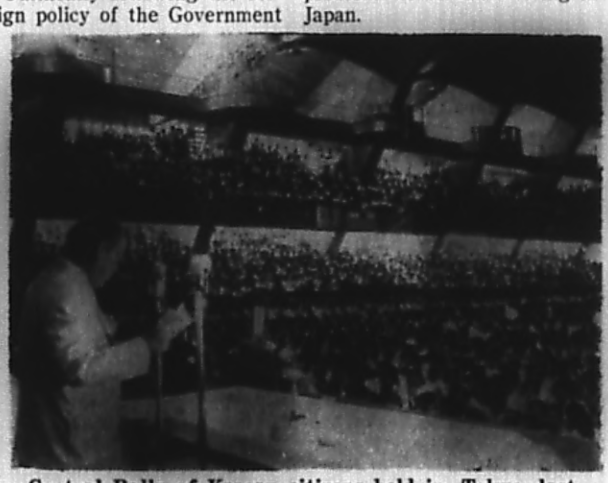
2. The appalling state of political and social affairs in South Korea.

People's living conditions in South Korea are daily deteriorating and the majority of the people are on the brink of starvation as a result of the Chang Myun clique's policy of meekly accepting the U. S. program to colonize and militarize South Korea.

Consequently, the common desire of all the Koreans in Japan is to return to the DPRK in order to join, as soon as possible, in the Socialist construction of the fatherland, as they are convinced that by doing so they can contribute to early realization of the peaceful unification of Korea, simultaneously to the emancipation of the South Korean fellow-countrymen from thraldom.

The U. S. imperialists are urging Japanese Government leaders to deprive Koreans in Japan of their democratic rights and to curb Koreans' political activities here in Japan. We cannot come back to Japan, once we return to the northern part of the Republic. In other words, free travels between the DPRK and Japan are impossible, while it is not at all difficult for specified persons to travel between South Korea and Japan. This single instance will suffice to show that the peaceful unification of Korea has long been our common desire.

Faithfully following the foreign policy of the Government of the DPRK of peaceful coexistence among nations, we are fighting for peaceful unification of our fatherland, for democratic rights and world peace, in spite of persecution and obstacles placed in our way by the U. S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries. Various problems facing the Koreans in Japan show that their life here has been a history of struggle against imperialism and that emancipation of Korean individuals is impossible without the liberation of the Korean people as a whole. Unification of Korea and repatriation to the DPRK are the only solution to the problems of Koreans living in Japan.



Central Rally of Korean citizens held in Tokyo last year in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

Human Life Valued

Continued from Page 3

we do not know. Nobody said, "It's me."

The boy was saved. Later in the day, the second grafting operation was carried out. This time 40 persons had their skin used for grafting. A nurse named Hyun Yang Ja in the hospital, a repatriate from Japan, also offered her skin, saying, "Where else can we hear such a beautiful story? This is unthinkable in a capitalist country."

All the people at the hospital were so much concerned about the boy's life. This is just an example of the communist principle of "One man for all and all for one, as well as an instance to show that our people have realized in their life the communist morals established by Anti-Japanese partisans in the 1930's.

The boy's mother, shedding tears of joy beside her beloved boy whom she had given up for dead, said:

"My boy would have died within three days, if he had been burnt under the Japanese rule, and not under the present wonderful social system."

Today, we live in an age in which miracles are daily occurrence in Socialist construction, and noble communist morals are blooming in the people's spiritual life. The red flower that came into bloom in the Heungnam Fertilzer Factory Hospital is by no means an isolated occurrence. This is only one of millions of those flowers that have blossomed on our soil.

The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions awarded recently the title of "Twice Flying Horse Surgical Department" to the Flying Horse Surgical Department of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital.

Meanwhile, the Standing Committee of the Central Commmittee of the Korean Democratic Youth Union also awarded the title of "Flying Horse Class" to the second class of the fifth year grade of the Hamheung Medical College.

The whole of our land is now deeply impressed by the praiseworthy acts of the true "engineers of human life." Deeply moved with these commendable acts, millions of working people and youth have risen to introduce innovations for Socialist construction into their factories, enterprises, farming and fishing villages and schools, including Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Mill and Heung nam Fertilizer Factory.

Complying with the request of many radio listeners, Radio Broadcast Editorial Office broadcast this beautiful story several times every day. Tens of thousands of letters and congratulatory telegrams are now pouring in to these real human beings. At the Hamheung and Heungnam Post Offices, special delivery sections were established and postmen were increased to deliver these letters.

Inspired by the news of the real men's laudable acts, all the people, young and old, men and women, all over the northern part of the Republic, are fully determined to love human life as the people at the hospital did and to devote themselves to the happiness of their comrades and the people in general.

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